# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1564. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.


that also would rather see him return dead than [illegible]. [illegible] (who was the [illegible] of the notorious YANKEE SULLIVAN) was attended by "Governor McCLERNAND" and BILL FOSS, while the seconds of McCOY were JIM HARRON and HARRY CHADFORD. The fight commenced punctually at 7 o'clock. We will not enter into details of the battle which lasted [illegible] minutes. At the 70th the contest stood as follows:

McCOY was now indeed a most unseemly object; both his eyes were black, the left one nearly closed, and indeed that whole cheek presented a shocking appearance. His very forehead was black and blue; his lips were swollen to an incredible size, and the blood streamed profusely down his cheek. When he came up he appeared very weak and almost gasping for breath and endeavored, while squaring away, to clear the clotting fluid from his throat. At the 76th round it is stated that his eyeballs were so swollen and filled with extravasated blood, that he was obliged to throw his head back, and expose his neck to his enemy, to enable him to look through the slight crevice left.

Just still for chance at home more did this poor fellow come up to the "scratch" and allow himself to be beaten by LILLY, (who, by-the-bye, can of course claim "reward, in submission of his opponent,") thereby declaring himself conquered. LILLY, by his blows on McCOY's exposed neck, had a great advantage, and finally gained his "victory" in the 136th round, as follows:

McCOY was lifted up heavily from his second's knee and stood on his feet for the last time. He was led slowly to the mark and took his position—a dying man—but up erect, as dignified, as game as ever. LILLY was also much fatigued, not enduring considerable suffering from the heavy body blows he had received. They both sparred cautiously, McCOY leading off as ever and making two or three good efforts to get in, without success. LILLY then rushed in, closed and threw him very hard, fell with his whole weight upon him, and remained upon the dying man until lifted off. On approaching the latter he was found to be positively insensible, and had to be taken into his second's arms. Time was called but LILLY alone responded.

The latter, on being declared the victor, jumped up, clapped his hands with an oath and exclamation of joy, and then, amid the cheers of his "crowd," sprang over the ropes of the ring.

McCOY's death is then described by the writer whom we have before quoted:

"I forced my way through the crowd and took a look at the dying man. (God grant that I may never see such another sight!) He lay upon his back, his face and neck one mass of unseemly, bloated mass of incipient corruption—gasping for breath, and sucking, by the violence of his respiration, his blasted tongue far back into his mouth. In a few short minutes he breathed the word 'water,' in a hoarse whisper around that he was dead! Never shall I forget the fallenness horror of that expression. The cheeks of old [illegible], the faddling villain, and the ruffian of every [illegible] blanched in agony, and a [illegible] look of vague and undefined fear appeared simultaneously on their respective faces. I saw but one man unmoved. He knew, with the rest, that another fight had been [illegible] in the same ring, and, unwilling to lose the worst sentiment, as soon McCOY was borne to the river side, 'Come, carry off your dead, and produce your next man. I should say that that ruffian is doomed to arrive at great eminence in hell.'

Prize fighting throughout the United States was brought to a stand-still by this horrible catastrophe, and the fighters scattered in all directions, mostly to the South. FOSS, LILLY's second, fought again during the next year at New-Orleans, and LILLY himself was at one time an English fighter near Natchez in 1846. He subsequently became first Lieutenant in Hiernes's Battalion of Mounted Louisiana Volunteers in the war with Mexico, and was (we quote GALLAHER's "Dictionary of the Army") "distinguished under Gen. LANE at Pass Ovejas, and in battle near Atlisco." Like many other fighting men he afterwards went to California, and was one of those whom the Vigilance Committee recently expelled.

PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED.—Severe Affair with the Officers.—A prize fight, arranged to come off Saturday forenoon, in Medford, between "SCOTTY," a pugilist in this city, and a bruiser from Portland, whose name is not reported, was prevented by the authorities of that town. The ring had been formed, but the sheriff discovered and prevented the brutal demonstration. The party then proceeded to Stoneham, where arrangements were completed, and the fighters stripped for the fetal, when the police of that town appeared and ordered them off. The party refused to go. The officers, five in number, then attempted to arrest the ringleaders, when a general melee followed. The contest was a severe one. One of the officers—sheriff Cheever, we hear—had an arm broken, and another his head badly injured. The officers discharged revolvers upon their assailants, but none were shot. Ten of the party were subsequently arrested. Among the number is JOHN MURRAY, of this city, a notorious character. Others are known, and will, no doubt, soon be apprehended. It is the intention of the Stoneham officers to have full justice visited out to the utmost extent of the law. What they will be able to accomplish remains to be seen. They have certainly got a good start. It is almost time that prize-fighters were put within granite walls and iron bars.—*Boston Bee, 20th.*

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

### Political Matters.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 22.

A large meeting was held this evening at the Republican Head-quarters, HENRY SIMPSON presiding.

A letter was read from SAMUEL D. INGHAM, member of JACKSON's cabinet, repudiating false Democratic principles, and claiming to rank himself among the true Republicans of the country. He refers to the various candidates for the Presidency, giving his preferment to FREMONT, as best fitted to carry into effect Republican principles and secure Kansas a Free State.

Mr. FIELD, of New-York, made a speech which was received with great enthusiasm.

WILLIAM MORAN predicted the election of the Union State Ticket by forty majority.

Mr. CHAFIN, of Ohio, said the people of his State had been cheered by the glad tidings that Pennsylvania would give her casting vote in the approaching election for FREMONT. Ohio was looking anxiously towards Pennsylvania as the battle field of the Presidency.

He said thousands of citizens of the Slave States were also wishing for success for FREMONT, and would hail such a result joyfully. Other speakers followed, and the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for free soil, free speech, freemen and FREMONT.

THE AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 22.

The City is very full of delegates, and the Convention seems likely to be one of the most numerous ever held in the State.

The North Americans are also here in some force. Among them are HORACE H. DAY and STEPHEN M. ALLEN, seceders from the North American Executive Committee, and F. W. WALKER, C. EDWARDS LESTER and D. WHITE.

ERASTUS BROOKS nomination for Governor seems beyond a doubt, although some favor the nomination of Senator COOLEY. The selection of Lieutenant-Governor lies between LYMAN ORMSBY of Livingston, and JAMES C. DUNN of Buffalo. N. S. BARNUM is much spoken of for Canal Commissioner if he will accept.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MORRISON, PA.

MORRISON, Monday, Sept. 22.

At least fifteen thousand Fremont men assembled here on Saturday, being the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held in Northern Pennsylvania. It was addressed by Hon. WM. JESSUP, Hon. C. A. GROW, Rev. GEO. LANDON, GEO. L. BYLES of Kansas, STEWART of Binghamton, and others. An immense torch light procession came off in the evening, after which another meeting was held.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT EASTON, PA.

EASTON, Monday Sept. 22.

The Democracy of "the Tenth Legion" had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Stroudsburg this afternoon. HENRY S. MOTT presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. JOHN VAN BUREN, DICKINSON, Gols. WETMORE and WARNER, and Senator BRADHEAD. There were six thousand persons on the ground. Another dispatch, however, says there were not over one thousand.

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 22.

JAMES BUCHANAN, of the New-York *Express*, and ANSON BURLINGAME, addressed rival political meetings here to-night. Mr. BUCHANAN had from 400 to 500 present, and Mr. BURLINGAME about 1,000.

The speeches were of rolling fame.

Raise of the English Mail Steamer Vera.

WEST-CHESTER, Monday, Sept. 22.

The English mail steamer Vera was this week Logan Island on the Main of Augusta. The mails, and the passengers and crew were saved.

### Hostilities Between the Sioux and the Chippewa Indians.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 22.

By intelligence from St. Paul we learn that hostilities were threatened between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. A band of the latter recently surprised a party of the former near Lake Traverse, and massacred eight women and two men who were engaged at work in a field of corn. Shocking barbarities were committed on the Sioux women by the Chippewas. The Sioux nation was in a state of terrible excitement. A deputation had been to Fort Ridgely to demand of the commandant the discharge of the young men in his custody, charged with outrages committed in the Chippewa country, and also indemnity for the recent brutal murders committed by the Chippewa war-party. They threaten, in case of his refusal, to wage a war of extermination against the Chippewas.—*Phila. Pac. Bulletin.*

### Destructive Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

The East Boston sugar-refining mills located on the wharf adjoining the ferry on the East Boston side were nearly destroyed by fire shortly after noon today. The building was of brick, five stories high and of great extent, and contained a large quantity of grain, rice, &c. The loss is about $75,000, and fully covered by insurance, mostly with Boston offices. E. D. BRIGHAM & Co. are the agents.

### From Easton, Pa.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS—PREMIUMS AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

EASTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

Four prisoners broke jail here about dusk this evening, and escaped.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute Fair here, opens to-morrow, and promises to be well attended. The collection for the exhibition is already quite large.

### President Pierce and the Citizens of Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Sept. 22.

A large meeting of citizens to-night adopted a resolution, by four to one, that it is inexpedient to tender President PIERCE a public reception on his coming visit to this city.

### New-Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 22—P. M.

The steamship *Indian*, now over due at this port, has not yet been signaled from the telegraph station at the River Du Loup. She is over twelve days out from Liverpool.

## INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

### Continuance of Hostilities—Successful Attack on Easton by Col. Harvey—The Missourians Again in Arms—Proposed Seizure of Lawrence—A Curious Document from Gov. Shannon.

*Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.*

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Sept. 15, 1856.

CONTINUANCE OF THE STRIFE.

The strife wends on. Not an hour of rest to a weary Kansas soul. How much time has sacrificed the last two years in time for the cause—how much another has spent to relieve the suffering—how a whole neighborhood has been impoverished, by a foreign mob, are the common remarks in both public and private places. Nearly all our people who have arms are enrolled, and are out in various places on duty in defending their houses against a foreign force. One regiment is opening the road towards Nebraska; a small force is in the region of Osawatomie; Col. HARVEY's regiment has just returned from an excursion north of the Kansas River with a goodly report; and the balance of our force is in Lawrence.

GOV. HARVEY'S ATTACK ON EASTON.

Col. HARVEY attacked the town of Easton on the 9th, and about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 10th his scouts discovered a small encampment of Carolinians. They were only about thirty in number, but were well supplied with horses, arms and provisions. Col. HARVEY placed his men upon three sides of the encampment and then marched in upon them, within a few rods of their picket-guard, before they were observed. As it was before sunrise, they were all asleep, including the guard. When the first guard awoke he gave the alarm, and the firing soon commenced from the camp upon our men; but as soon as Col. HARVEY returned one fire the Carolinians surrendered. They have three seriously wounded—one fatally. We have none wounded. This Company had in their possession the red flag used at Lawrence by the Carolinians on the 21st of May, with a lone star in the centre, and "Southern Rights" written over it. It was this flag that was planted upon the Free-State Hotel, and remained there until it was knocked from its position by a cannon ball. It was this flag, too, that was waving from the *Herald of Freedom* office when the "Chivalry" took possession of it, and threw the press and type into the river. That flag we have taken, and *at the very moment*, today, when Col. HARVEY entered town and passed the *Herald of Freedom* office, trailing the flag in the dust, another press and printing materials was being unloaded at the same door where the former press was carried out. They came in from opposite sides of the town, unknown to each other, thus affording a very remarkable coincidence. The press has been obtained from Manhattan, and as Mr. BROWN is again at liberty, we expect the *Herald* will be resumed at the earliest possible moment—probably in less than two weeks.

THE NEW RALLY OF THE MISSOURIANS.

The 18th of September, the time the Missourians have intended to rally again, is to-morrow, and we have evidences that they are doing their utmost to overwhelm us. The stage driver brings intelligence to-night that there were 700 in Westport this morning, ready to march.

GOV. FRIGH'S PROCLAMATION.

By request of Gov. GRANT, Gov. FRIGH, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation, forbidding the citizens of that State from interfering illegally in our affairs, but its effect will be as "tinkling brass" to them. They will come *if they dare* to—that is all.

Our scouts to-day reported about 80 Missourians southeast from Lawrence, about ten miles on the Westport road. Our scouts have been increased to-night, and a messenger, just in, says a detachment is within half a mile of Franklin, and that the main force is near; also, that several hundred are expected to-morrow or to-night. We are now detailing men to assist the Franklin Company, should an attack be made. The fort on Mount Oread is nearly complete, and we have placed two companies and two pieces of artillery there to-night.

GOV. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Gov. GRANT is in Lecompton, and we expect a visit from him soon. His clerk, Mr. ADAMS, has just arrived in town, and says the Governor will do his utmost to restore peace. Mr. ADAMS was present when the news came that a party was approaching near Franklin, and he at once dispatched a messenger to the Governor, and says 500 U. S. troops will be here before morning, as this town is threatened by the invaders. Mr. ADAMS also brings us copies of Gov. GRANT's Inaugural Address, with accompanying Proclamations which I enclose. [The Addresses will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.]

AMNESTY OF THE INSURGENTS.

The address is as good as could come from a man recognized by FRANK PIERCE; and, as it is somewhat ambiguous, he may make us a very good or a very bad Governor, and still act consistently with these documents. One thing is morally certain—no Free-State man, in his sober senses, will enroll in the Kansas militia under orders given by Gen. RICHARDSON, the murderer of unarmed men, who has his hands deep red with the blood of our fellow-countrymen, and whose entire all has been devoted to our ruin and extermination. No; you'll meet us in our graves then—take up arms under such a leader, by order of Gov. GRANT or any one else. But if the Governor will forget "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," we will hope to get along with him very smoothly.

A POWER THAN GOV. SHANNON.

While speaking of Governors, I wish to present a piece, bearing the signature of WILSON SHANNON, that has recently fallen in my way, and possibly will be wrenged if it is not preserved. Read it carefully:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 1, 1856.
SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T.

MY DEAR SIR: Your two last favors are received, and I regret exceedingly to hear of your unpleasant situation. I hope things will grow better. The safest course you speak of seems unduly severe; but I do not know. This difficulty out of the very beginning you will have nothing to fear. I think that if organizations to take the law into their hands of all conditions—Judges or conservators of the Peace will only lead to bad consequences. The other party will do the same. It is my way of installation, and no one will kill [illegible] by the way of [illegible]. I am glad to learn that you discountenance the [illegible].

I will leave in the morning for Washington City, stopping some days at home on my way. I shall urge on the President the policy of withdrawing a company of United States troops in Lecompton or such other place in that region as you may all think best. I shall also urge upon him the policy of quietly withdrawing a company at Topeka, about the middle of January next. The Free-State Government goes out of power to be inaugurated on the 4th of March, and its Governor at that time will convene its members.

The President will have the power to station the troops as may please his name, and this movement will be construed by the Free-State men as a significant sign, and may induce them to pause in their mad career of folly and treason.

I would be glad if you would write to your friends in Congress and get them to [illegible] me up in what I may say to the committee for the Territory. Moreover, I desire to see you and talk with the leading men of the South in relation to matters in this territory, with a view to post them up on the real state of things out here, and what the South must do the coming year, or lose all dominion in a few years in the affairs of the Republic.

Write them frequently at Washington City, to the care of Gen. WHITFIELD. Perhaps one letter to each once or twice a week as to all that is going on out here. I shall feel great solicitude as to the state of things in Kansas while I am gone.

Yours, with great respect,
WILSON SHANNON.

CLARKE W. CLARK, Esq.

[Free Copy.]

That letter speaks a volume. It unfolds the "mystery of the lamps," and is a most convincing evidence of the treachery that exists in high places. It shows the words what sides Kansas has had to contend against from the first by having a southern lick-spittle to rule over us. The mask is now removed. Read and judge.

RANDOLPH.

### Affairs in Havana.

DISSOLUTE DOMINION OF A BRITISH OFFICIAL—AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT PUENTO PRINCIPE—NEWS FROM MEXICO—ANNEXATION OF TEXAS—THE AMERICAN CONSULATE—BUSINESS IN HAVANA, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:*

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1856.

While taking my usual walk last Sunday upon the "Paseo," I was most forcibly impressed with the refinement and elegance of the British arbitrator of the "British and Spanish Mixed Court of Justice," &c.—Honorable Mr. LEVIZADO, who in his elegant turnout was sporting for the public gaze, and to Spanish wonderment, his Mexican mistress. These things are done in public, in outrage of public sentiment and decency, and after the manner of the New-Orleans Consul of the same "first Government on the face of the earth," are of course proper subject for the news writers. Wicked as we may be, there is at least a veil of decency thrown over our deeds, and in no family of respectability could this main pensume to enter, after this insult upon the moral and social relations of the community. I have heard this conduct spoken of by his countrymen, with evidence of mortification, and possibly the only way to rebuke the man is to give the notoriety to his conduct.

General JOSE DE LA CONCHA returned to his post last evening, from a visit to Puerto Principe, where he was received with extraordinary demonstration by the people and the officials of the Eastern Department of his Government. A splendid show of stock came off, and some implements of husbandry, showing advance in our style, or in the science of cultivation, which is said to have been very creditable to the intelligence and enterprise of the people. Premiums were awarded for the best stock cattle, working oxen, horses, cows, pigs, plows, &c., which were distributed, by the Marquis of the Havana, or under his supervision. Eight days were passed in a continued round of festivity, and not a single drunken man, but for relief, a small sprinkling of manure and holy-water, to keep the soul fresh in its career of gentle sinning.

The British steam Frigate *Turtle*, Commander DUNDAS, arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday, reports that the British West India Mail Steamer, due since the 9th, will be here to-day or to-morrow, having been delayed by non-arrival of specie from Mexico. The Spanish War Schooner *Isabel*, which was injured in the gale at Sagua la Grande, has been towed to this port for repairs.

It is said that the annexation of the Dominican Republic is a thing under deliberation, as a matter almost within the bounds of consummation. The only delay in positive action, is caused by the fear that the United States may make inquiries into the "modus *operandi*," which might jeopardize the safety of the acquisition; but if *that treaty* is returned for *grammatical correction*, the absorption will be instant.

Our trade in sugars is dull—no change in quotations, stocks remaining 208,000 boxes; freights better; provisions wanted; Lumber wanted; Exchange, Northern cities 6@7 discount, London 8¼@8¾ premium. The health of Havana better, as good as in Winter. The *Quaker City* arrived at 5½ o'clock this morning, leaves at 4 A. M. for Mobile.

### The Turf for 1856.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, Sept. 22. Match, $1,000. Three-mile heats in harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. PIFFER, b. m. *Lady Riley* | 1 2 1 |
| S. MCMANUS, b. g. *Blackhawk* | 2 1 2 |

Time: 8:25; 8:41; 8:56.

The *Lady* was the favorite. $100 to $50 previous to starting. After the first heat bets were $100 to $50 on *Blackhawk*. It was a well contested race.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, Sept. 22. Match, $1,000. Mile heats to wagons; best 3 in 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Rose of Washington* | Drawn. |
| D. PIFFER, b. g. *Chicago Jack* | Drawn. |

TROTTING AT BATAVIA, GENESEE COUNTY, N. Y., MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856.—PURSE—Mile heats; best 3 in 5 in harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. J. BEACH'S b. h. *Jonathan Smith* | 2 2 3 4 1 1 1 |
| WM. PLATO'S ch. m. *Lady Jane* | 3 3 4 2 2 2 2 |
| A. TITRELL'S ch. h. *Hustler* | 4 4 1 1 3 3 3 |
| S. B. LUSK'S b. m. *Fanny Ford* | 1 1 2 3 dr'n. |
| S. S. FOSTER'S ch. m. *Julianna* | 5 5 dr'n. |

Time, 3:21; 3:16; 3:14; 3:09; 3:10; 3:11; 3:10.

Track 29 rods over a mile.

SATURDAY, Sept. 6, 1856.—PURSE—Mile heats; best 3 in 5 in harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. B. LUSK'S b. m. *Young Fox* | 1 1 1 |
| WM. PLATO'S *Lady Jane* | 2 2 2 |

Time, 3:15; 3:14; 3:15.

TROTTING AT PROVIDENCE.—WASHINGTON COURSE.—Wednesday, Sept. 10. Purse, $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. MINER, g. g. *Young America* | 1 1 1 |
| D. MACE, br. m. *Dexter* | 2 2 2 |

Time: 2:50; 2:52; 2:50.

TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.—A trot took place at the Rochester Union Course on Friday, Sept. 12, for a purse of $150, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, for which was entered *Tip Hanman*, *Lady Oliver* and *Frank Hogg*. *Tip* won the race in three heats. *Frank Hogg* was withdrawn after the first heat.

TROTTING AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, THURSDAY, Sept. 18, 1856.—Match, $200. Mile heats; best 3 in 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. WILBER'S b. m. *Sally Miller*, (in harness) | 1 1 1 |
| J. PETTIT'S *Prospect Girl*, (in harness) | 2 2 2 |

Time, 2:37½; 2:36; 2:36.

SAME DAY.—Purse $25. Mile heats; best 3 in 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. WILBER'S b. m. *Sally Miller*, (in harness) | 1 1 1 |
| Mr. GARR'S *Baker Boy*, (to 100 lb. wagon) | 2 2 2 |

Time, 2:39; 2:36; 2:36.

TROTTING AT CHICAGO, ILL., THURSDAY, AUG 21, 1856.—Purse, $100 for all horses; Mile Heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. C. D. VAN TASSEL'S *Tip Hanman* | 3 3 3 1 1 1 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| O. A. BRYANT'S br. m. *Lady Kate* | 1 1 2 2 3 3 |

Time, 3:00; 2:59; 2:58; 2:54; 2:54; 2:57; 2:57½.

TROTTING AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., PIONEER COURSE, THURSDAY, Aug. 7, 1856.—Purse, $200. Mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. SEARS'S b. g. *Frank Wood* | 3 2 1 1 1 |
| J. CROCKETT'S g. *Winslow* | 1 3 2 3 2 |
| C. FREEMAN'S br. g. *Climax Chief* | 2 1 3 2 3 |

Time, 2:43; 2:37; 2:38; 2:40; 2:38.

SATURDAY, Aug. 9.—Match for $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. CROCKETT'S g. *Young America* | 1 1 1 |
| C. FREEMAN'S br. g. *New York* | 2 2 2 |

Time, 2:37; 2:34; 2:36.

## THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

### IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

### Report of the United States Commissioner.

### EVIDENCE TAKEN AT PANAMA.

### Mr. Corwin's Advice to Raise the Bribes.

PANAMA, Friday, July 18, 1856.

SIR: After a careful, thorough, and impartial investigation into the facts and circumstances connected with the massacre of American citizens, and the pillage and destruction of their property at and near the Railroad Station, in the immediate vicinity of Panama, on the night of the 15th April, 1856, I have the honor to submit herewith my

REPORT.

I am directed to inquire:

*First*—As to how the affair commenced, and what began it? and to detail its leading as possible the subsequent steps in the [illegible].

*Second*—Was the assault upon the Railroad Station and citizens of the United States, and the robbery and destruction of their property, premeditated? or was it made in pursuance of a previous arrangement?

*Third*—Was there any hostile feeling on the part of the natives or residents of Panama against citizens of the United States? and if so, how did it originate? Was it occasioned by any improper conduct of persons passing through Panama to and from the steamers, on any occasion anterior to that of 15th April?

*Fourth*—Did the authorities of Panama fail in their duty to suppress the riot? and if so, was this misconduct the result of fear, or was it intentional on their part?

And first, as to the origin of the affair, I have to state that the depositions of the several witnesses on this head,—those for instance sworn to and subscribed before the United States Consul at this place, and the Vice-Consul at Aspinwall, on the one hand; and those before the local authorities of Panama on the other hand, slightly conflict with each other,—not so much as to the facts—but more especially owing to the conflicting and obscure manner in which the Spanish testimony is given, and its not being at full as was to have been expected, in view of the deplorable event to which it refers.

But the accompanying certificates and affidavits of parties of the highest respectability, marked A, B, C, as to the respective characters of those witnesses, for veracity &c., which I found it necessary to take, in order to arrive at the truth, will enable you also to form a just estimate of the relative value of their statements.

The only witnesses whose evidence bears directly upon the origin of the affair, and who took no part therein, are EDWARD LEHR, DENNIS SHANNON, DAVID FISHER, and JAMES MCAFEE, all citizens of the United States. They were in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company, engaged in the construction of an iron lamath for the use of the Company, at the place where the disturbance first commenced. It appears that MCAFEE, one of the deponents, interposed to prevent trouble between the two parties with whom the difficulties originated. With this exception they took no part in the affair whatever.

They substantially state that about 5 o'clock, or 6 o'clock on the evening of 15th April, 1856, they came out of the same house of the Railroad Company together from supper, and were standing on the bridge near the Iron lamath; that whilst there, they saw two Americans, one of whom was apparently intoxicated, approaching the bridge near the Iron lamath followed by a negro, who had a large knife in his hand, and who was demanding a dime of one of the Americans in payment of a watermelon; that the negro spoke English and used violent language towards the American party; that the demand for the dime was made on the intoxicated passenger, and that his companion, in order to appease the negro, paid him the dime; but that the negro still continued to use insulting language, brandishing his knife as if to intimidate the passengers; that one passenger, an American, then drew a pistol, but upon being remonstrated with by other passengers, he was about putting it into his pocket, without firing it, or making any other use of it; that whilst in the act of replacing the weapon in his pantaloons pocket, a light-colored native stepped forward, seized the pistol, and taking it from the passenger, fired it at him; that the shot did not hit the passenger, but singed one of the deponents. DENNIS SHANNON, who was standing close by; that no shots were fired by any of the passengers at the native; that the negro and the native who fired the pistol immediately afterwards ran towards the huts in the Chenapo, and shortly returned with three other natives armed with machetes; that these natives, after running and using other violent and exciting language, rushed to the Chenapo; that very soon after a large crowd of negroes, armed with cutlasses, machetes, and other weapons, came down from the huts and commenced an attack on MCFarlane's Hotel (the Pacific House) and the Ocean House.

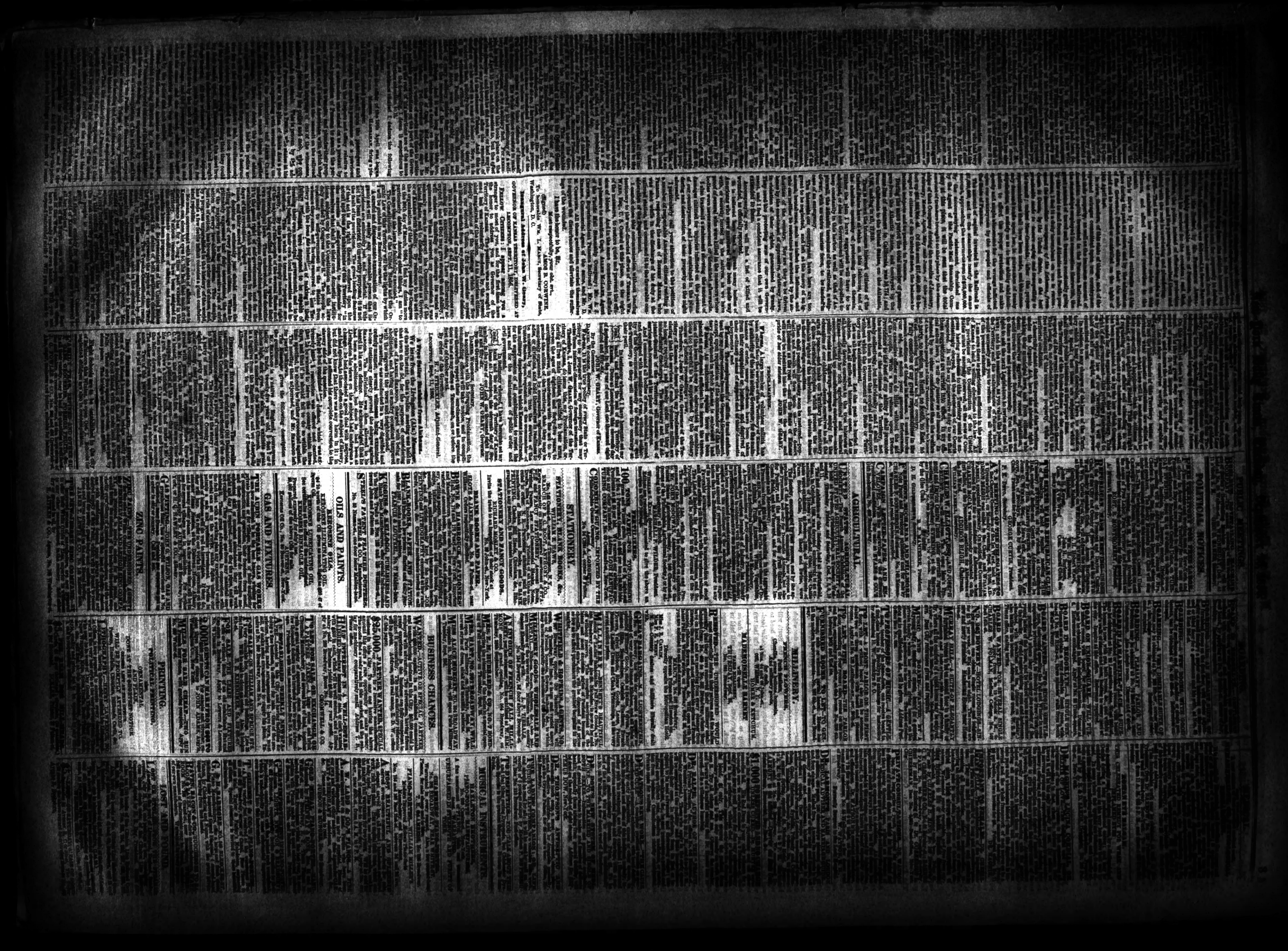
This testimony is clear, direct, and positive, showing conclusively that the first hostile demonstration, by the actual discharge of a loaded pistol at an American citizen, with evident intent to kill, was committed by a colored man, resident of Panama. And, as the deponents were eye-witnesses of, and not parties to, the transaction, their evidence should be received as conclusive.

The next testimony, on this head, is that taken by the local authorities of Panama. And as it accompanies the Governor's official account of the affair of 15th April, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bogota, it is fair to infer that it is all this Government has to offer in palliation or justification of the conduct of those of its citizens and officials who so brutally murdered our unarmed and unoffending countrymen on the night in question. At least, it is all that has been published in the official *Gazette* of this place.

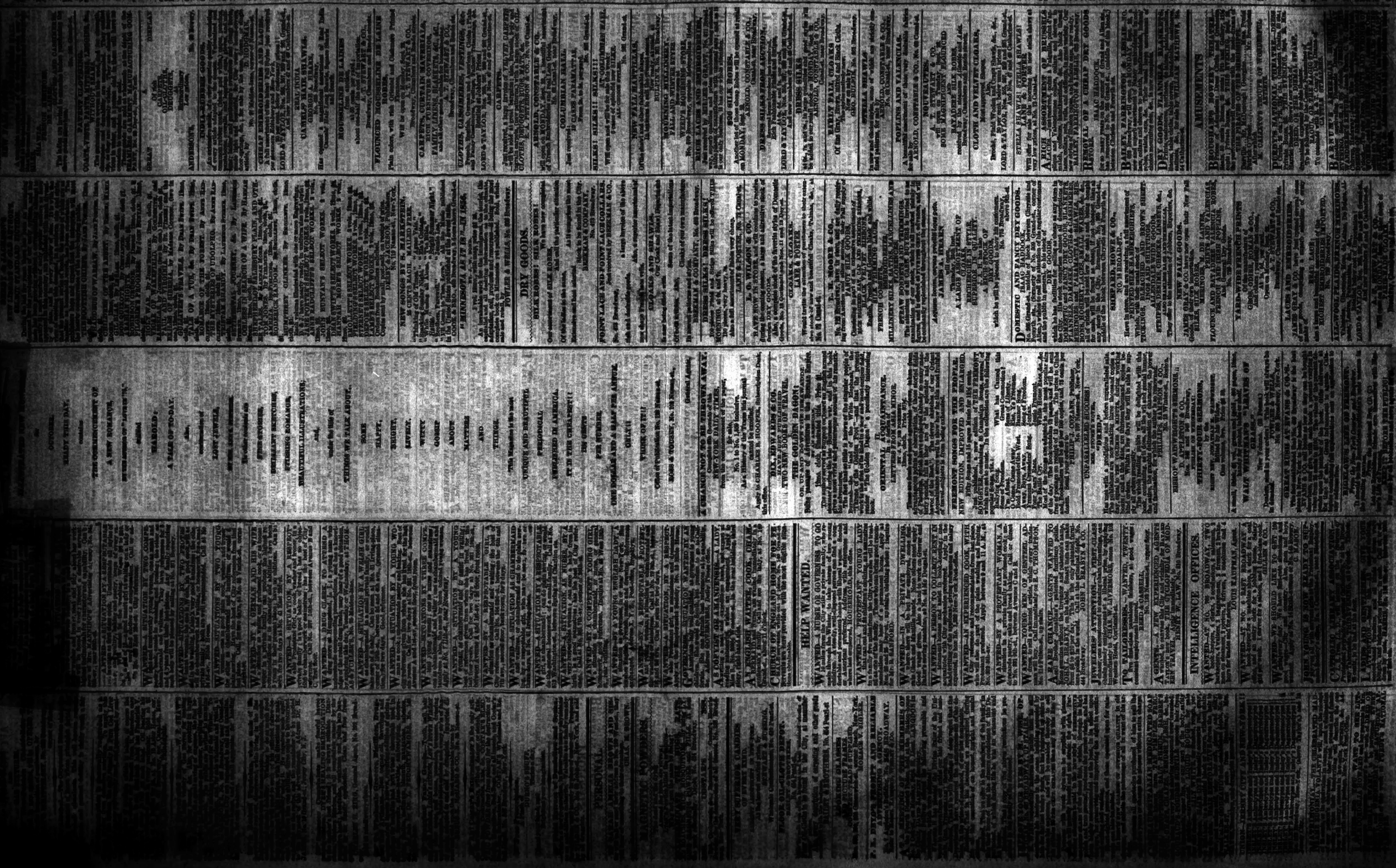
The first witness is JOSE MANUEL LUNA, a colored man, a native of Paris, a town in the interior of this Isthmus, and who was at the time a resident of Panama, who states that he was in the Chenapo, on the night of the 15th of April, 1856; that three of four Americans, a little drunk, came to where he was, and one of them took a slice of watermelon, asking how much it was worth? that he, deponent, told him that the price was a real (dime). That then the American commenced eating the said melon before finishing it, threw it on the ground, and turned away; that the deponent followed him, demanding the real; that the American said, "don't bother me," to which the deponent replied, "take care, that here we are not in the United States—pay me my real and it will be all right;" that all this was said in English, and that to these remonstrances the American said he "would pay with a pistol shot;" at the same time pulling his hand on his pistol. Deponent then said "if you have your pistol, I have my *machete* also, and I will put my hand on it." That at this point he, deponent, met JOSEPH HANRAHAN, and that he, HANRAHAN, put his hand upon the breast of the American's pistol, when he, the American, was about to fire on the deponent; that then another American, who, according to the belief of deponent, was a gambler, who took a real and paid for the slice of melon; that then the deponent turned away, convinced that the matter was settled; that whilst he was proceeding to his place, "he heard a shot, and, upon looking round, saw MIGUEL HANRAHAN struggling with the American who fired directly at said HANRAHAN; that the struggle resulted in MIGUEL HANRAHAN falling to the ground, and the American, above-mentioned, falling on him; that said MIGUEL HANRAHAN got up with the pistol in hand, went off, followed by the Americans to the centre of the Chenapo, where the row then became general."

This testimony by no means proves that the shot was fired by the American. For example, the deponent states that he "heard a shot," and according to his own statement, immediately preceding that, "he had turned away, convinced that the matter was settled." It is to be inferred that he did not see the American fire the pistol, and his statement, therefore, that "on looking round" *after* he "heard" the shot, he saw HANRAHAN struggling with the American who fired directly at said HANRAHAN," should be received with caution. If not discredit, for it will be observed that he also most positively states he saw the American fire the shot; but states it in such manner as if it were a fact taken for granted. If all evidence proves anything, it goes to corroborate the statement of ROBERT LAHR, DENNIS SHANNON, DAVID FISHER and JAS. MCAFEE, that HANRAHAN fired the shot, as he evidently is the native referred to in their affidavits, who wrenched the pistol from the American for LUNA distinctly says that HANRAHAN had the pistol in his hand when he got up from the struggle and went off.

The next witness who deposed before the local authorities is BARRINTOS DIAZ, a negro, who is noted, we for having obtained by a grand many indirect



## NEW-YORK CITY.



AUCTION SALES
REAL ESTATE
LEGAL NOTICES
LAND AGENTS
ASSIGNEES' SALES
SALES BY ORDER OF COURTS
CHEAP FOR CASH
WANTS
TO LET
PROPOSALS
BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
SHARES
PROPOSALS
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES
DISSOLUTION NOTICES
CHEAP FOR CASH
HOUSES FOR SALE
FOR SALE OR TO LET
HOUSES TO LET
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED
FARMS FOR SALE
BOUNTY LANDS
FURNITURE
STEAM POWER
BUILDING MATERIALS
BANK NOTICES
DISTRIBUTION
FINANCIAL
PROPOSALS
SCHOOLS AND LECTURES
MISCELLANEOUS

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS

COAL

IRON AND HARDWARE

LINEN PLAYING CARDS

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS

LONG ISLAND

MARRIED

DIED

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE